The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

[No. 32 of Vol. VIII.] A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE. [Whole No. 73]

RICHMOND:——Printed (on *TUESDAYS* and *FRIDAYS*) by SAMUEL PLEASANTS, Junior.

[FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE] FRIDAY, AUGUST 8th, 1800. [TWELVE & A HALF CENTS SINGLE.]

We announce with pleaſure to the inhabitants of Richmond and the neighbouring counties, the eſtabliſhment of a College in Amelia, on principles the moſt liberal. Of the gentlemen ſaid to be the Preſident and Vice Preſident of this inſtitution we can ſpeak from knowledge. The U. States in all probability has not two men better qualified for their ſtation. It is hoped the liberality of our next aſſembly will enable the truſtees to erect ſuitable buildings and engage one or two additional profeſſors. We may then look forward to the time when our youth, no longer obliged to leave their native ſtate in ſearch of information, will cheriſh the love of liberty while they ſtore their minds with ſcience.

THE WANT OF A COLLEGE

BEING ſenſibly felt in Amelia, and the neighbouring counties; and there being at this moment, diſengaged and willing to ſuperintend ſuch an inſtitution two gentlemen of diſtinguiſhed literary reputation; we whoſe names are ſubſcribed, preſſed by the wiſh of the profeſſors and a number of the ſubſcribers, do agree to act as guardians until the Aſſembly gives a grant of incorporation. We have rented the well known, healthy and elevated ſituation, belonging to Mr. P. F. Archer, known by the name of Fox Arbour, where the profeſſors will be ready to receive ſtudents the 20th day of June. The ſtudents ſhall be boarded on the ſpot under the immediate inſpection of the Preſident.

Tuition SIX Pounds for the ſeſſion, board ſhall not exceed TWENTY pounds.

Peter F. Archer,
John Archer,
Everard Meade,
Daniel Hardaway,
David Meade,
} *Guardians.*

N. B. Application to be made to either of the Guardians.

Amelia, May 20th 1800. tf

☞ *TO MILLERS.*

An Excellent Aſſortment of

DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS,

ARE JUST RECEIVED,

and for Sale at the Store of the Subſcriber.

Joſeph Darmſdatt.

January 1, 1800. (tf)

SMALL-POX.

The Magiſtrates of the county of Henrico, having granted Licence for the *Inoculation of the Small-Pox,*

AT the Houſes belonging to the Eſtate of JOHN TABB, Eſq. deceaſed, (in the vicinity of Richmond) the ſituation of which is high and airy; we beg leave to inform all thoſe who wiſh to avail themſelves of the benefit from Inoculation, that we are now ready to receive Patients.

☞ The terms will be very moderate, and made known on application to either of the ſubſcribers.

WILLIAM FOUSHEE.
J. H. FOUSHEE.

Richmond, October 28th, 1799. (tf)

Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

THE ſubſcribers being about to diſſolve partnerſhip, they earneſtly entreat all thoſe who are indebted to them, to come forward and diſcharge their reſpective balances, or otherwiſe they will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of immediately commencing ſuits againſt the delinquents without reſpect to perſons.

Wyllie & Langley.

May 19th, 1800.

SELLING OFF CHEAP, At WYLLIE & LANGLEY'S.

IN conſequence of the partnerſhip of the ſubſcribers being about to diſſolve very ſhortly, they now offer for SALE on the moſt advantageous terms for Caſh, Tobacco, or approved Notes at ſhort dates,

A very large and valuable ſtock of

GOODS,

Suitable for either town or country trade, and will be an object worthy the attention of country merchants, as well as private families.

They conſiſt chiefly of the following articles, viz.

German & Britiſh Oznaburgs
Hempen Rolls & Sacking
Sheeting, Dowlaſſes & Bed-ticks
7 8 4-4 Iriſh Linens
Brown Seleſias
Coloured Ruſſia Drillings
Calicoes, Chintzes and Muſlins
Cotton and thread Hoſiery
Linen and Cotton Checks
Ginghams & ſearſuckers
Modes, Sattins and Luteſtrings
Ribbands
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Nails in caſks
Broad Hoes in ditto
Copperas and Glue
Crates of Earthen ware
Frying Pans and Garden Spades
Gun-Powder ſingle and double F in qr. caſks
Ditto in double and treble ſealed in pound papers and caniſters
Cutlery in aſſorted boxes
White Lead, Spaniſh Brown and Yellow Oker in kegs of 25 & 56lb. ground in oil
London Brown Stout in caſks of 63 gallons
Umbrellas and Paraſols
Mens' coloured and black Hats
Red Barkin phials

With a great variety of fancy and faſhionable *GOODS.*

N. B. They are in daily expectation of receiving a further ſupply from the ſhip Ritſon, juſt arrived from London, (tf)

The ſubſcriber wiſhes to ſell his

HOUSE & LOTS,

IN THIS CITY.

—ALSO—

Eight hundred acres of LAND, within ſeven miles of the City, extending from James River, at Weſtham, to the Three Notch'd Road—about 500 acres of the tract is wood land.—Poſſeſſion of both places may be had immediately, reſerving the privilege of ſecuring and removing the crops at preſent on the plantation.——For terms apply to

John Pendleton.

Richmond, July 21 1800

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE

Tract of Land,

LYING on Lickinghole creek in the county of Goochland, well known by the name of WHITE-HALL, containing 1300 acres, of which between 5 and 6 hundred are cleared and well incloſed—what remains uncleared is well timbered with oak, hickory and pine, and the whole land well adapted to the culture of tobacco, Indian corn and ſmall grain of every kind. The creek above mentioned runs through the plantation, on which lies upwards of thirty acres of excellent meadow land, nearly the whole of which has been cleared up and drained by ſufficient ditches. The improvements conſiſt of a genteel two-ſtory dwelling houſe with three rooms, two paſſages, and convenient cloſets on the lower floor, and four bed rooms, cloſets and paſſage above—a kitchen, weaving and ſpinning houſe, ſmoke houſe, dairy, an excellent dry well, all convenient out houſes and ſix hundred grown apple trees of a variety of kinds which never fail to bear. Any farther deſcription is thought unneceſſary, as it is preſumable that any perſon inclined to purchaſe would wiſh to view the land. One half the purchaſe money will be expected on delivering poſſeſſion, and bonds with ſufficient ſecurity for the balance, in two annual payments.

Robert Payne.

White Hall, July 8th, 1800.

WANTED,

THREE OR FOUR THOUSAND FEET FIRST-RATE SEASONED

Flooring Plank,

Eighteen feet long——For which Caſh, and the higheſt price will be given——Apply to the Printer June 24, 1800.

FOR LONDON,

The Britiſh Ship

Foſter Barnham,

THOMAS ROBSON, *Maſter,*

A FINE ſtaunch veſſel, well found, burthen 342 tons, and ſuppoſed will carry 500 Hhds. tobacco. The Foſter Barnham is armed, and will be diſpatched with all poſſible expedition.—Apply to Meſſrs Robertſon & Brown in Norfolk, Meſſrs Buchanan Dunlop & Co Peterſburg, or to

Robert Pollok & Co.

Richmond, 19th July, 1800.

Ice Cream & Coffee HOUSE.

GASPARD ARNAUD

INFORMS the public and his friends in general that he has opened the houſe formerly occupied by Mr Clarke, on the Croſs-ſtreet near Bowler's Tavern; where thoſe who will pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom may depend on the beſt treatment and on as moderate terms as poſſible.

N. B. If any gentlemen in the city ſhould wiſh to have Ice Cream for their own uſe, it ſhall be ſent to them at the ſhorteſt notice,

Richmond, July 21, 1800.

To be Sold,

A well Finiſhed Three Story

HOUSE,

With a Kitchen, Stable, Smoke-houſe, Coach houſe and Garden—on the main ſtreet a few doors below the courthouſe, at preſent occupied by Jacob Abrahams.——For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber.

Jacob I. Cohen,
On Shockoe Hill.

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1800. tf

Juſt Received,

And for ſale by the Printer hereof,

THE

Columbian Reading Book,

OR

Hiſtorical Preceptor:

A collection of authentic hiſtories, anecdotes, characters &c. &c. calculated to incite in youthful minds a love of virtue, from its intrinſic beauty and a hatred of vice, from its diſguſting deformity

March 24.

Bail & Delivery Bonds
For ſale at this Printing-Office.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, in Goochland County, at Johnſon's Spring, a BAY HORSE, about four feet, nine inches high, appears to be twelve or thirteen years old, has ſome white in his forehead, and ſome ſaddle ſpots, ſhod round, branded on the near ſhoulder thus M, trots and gallops.—Poſted and appraiſed to forty Dollars.

Alſo a bay Yearling Horſe Colt, has ſome white in his forehead and on his right fore foot.—Poſted and appraiſed to fifteen Dollars.

John Trevilian.

May 10th, 1800.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

ANXIOUS to diſcharge every juſt claim againſt his proportion of the eſtate of Robert Bolling, Eſq. of Buckingham county, deceaſed, will SELL upwards of one hundred acres of beſt James river

Low Grounds,

In Amherſt county, near Lynchburg, and next to the lines of Mr. William Galt, with the adjoining High Lands, and a moſt valuable Mill ſeat, not far from the mouth of Big Stovals creek.

Alſo, two Tracts in Buckingham county, (one of 380, and the other of 490 acres) of prime

Tobacco Land,

On the north branches of Willis's river.——The Amherſt land will be ſhewn by my overſeer on the premiſes, and the Buckingham lands by the ſubſcriber, for which one third of the purchaſe money will be required in hand, and the balance in two annual payments.

P. BOLLING.

Buckingham county, 10th July, 1800. } (tf)

The Subſcriber,

Extremely anxious to diſcharge every juſt claim againſt him,

OFFERS FOR SALE.

His Valuable and Pleaſant

SITUATION,

On which he at preſent reſides, in Amelia county near Jenito bridge.——This plantation contains between five and ſix hundred acres of valuable land with various improvements.——For terms apply to

William Murray.

Grove Brook, March 21, 1800.

I WANT IMMEDIATELY

A private Tutor.

HE muſt be well recommended for ſobriety and good temper; he muſt be capable of teaching the Dead Languages, and other branches of ſcience. I wiſh him to teach the French Tongue alſo, and as to his politics, they will not be objected to; but I would greatly prefer a ſound republican. His wages will be handſome, and his accommodations pleaſant.

JOHN TYLER.

Green-Way, Charles City, July 9th, 1800. } 5 w

For Sale at this Printing-Office,

A SET OF

TRUMBULL'S

PRINTS,

With their Keys,

Such as were preſented to congreſs, repreſenting the Battle of Bunker's Hill, and Death of Gen. Warren, and the Death of Gen. Montgomery before Quebec.

Price—*EIGHTY DOLLARS.*

January 4, 1800.

—Where alſo may be had—

[Price One Dollar, in Boards.]

BURK'S HISTORY

OF THE

Late War in Ireland,

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE

United Iriſh Aſſociation

From the firſt meeting at *Belfaſt,* to the landing of the French at *Killala.*

I WANT TO PURCHASE

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND

Barrel Staves.

JOSEPH GALLEGO.

May 15th, 1800.

Blank Writs, Executions,
Subpœnas, &c.
For ſale at this Printing-Office.

From the (Connecticut) American Mercury

Don Quixote—No. III.

TO thoſe who have never read Mr Adams' book, the queſtion may ſuggeſt itſelf—If he has written three volumes on the ſubject of government, why are paſſages ſelected without order or connexion, unleſs it be to give the public mind a wrong impreſſion relative to the work? Such ought to be informed, that mr. Adams' volumes conſiſt of a hiſtory of the revolutions, convulſions, and miſeries, of a great number of cities, ſtates, and empires. This hiſtory he has interſperſed with his own remarks, by way of precept, pointing out remedies for the evils he deſcribed, without method or connexion, but merely as his ſubject ſuggeſted them. It is ſome of thoſe remarks which I have tranſcribed, and ſhall ſtill tranſcribe with as much method, and connexion, tho' not preciſely in the ſame order, as they are put down in his book.

Mr Adams' mode of inſtruction is certainly the moſt impreſſive that can be imagined; it holds before our eyes a horrible, though a true picture of human calamities, reſulting from a bad organization of government; and at the ſame inſtant points out to us a remedy for them all. To demonſtrate clearly and preciſely what that remedy is, has been the object of my ſecond, as it will be of this, and perhaps of another letter. Of the exiſtence of the evils, there is no queſtion; for it is indeed true, that hitherto, the hiſtory of man has been merely a record of injuſtice, tyranny, and miſery; of error and ſuffering; but whether the remedy propoſed, is not in itſelf the worſt of evils, is the important queſtion.

It has been aſſerted by mr Adams himſelf, in his public ſpeeches, and ten thouſand times repeated by his friends, that he is in principle a firm republican. Let us not be deluded by ſounds. What is a republican? He has told us what it is: he has told us alſo, what is the beſt ſpecies of it. As the paſſage is a ſhort and pointed one, I will tranſcribe it.

Vol. i. page 224. ſpeaking of the Pruſſian miniſter, Hertſberg, he ſays, "In a learned and ingenious diſcourſe, delivered by himſelf, he has attempted to ſhow the advantages of ſimple monarchy over all kinds of republican governments, *even of that beſt ſpecies of them,* limited monarchies." Is he a republican, and not an advocate for the beſt ſpecies of republic? No: the abſurdity is too palpable to paſs even with his "ſimplemen, who are without any knowledge in any thing but their own trades and purſuits" When, therefore mr Adams tells us, that he is a republican, we are to underſtand him to mean, that he is in favor of a limited monarchy. In this ſenſe, he is a republican, and in no other: and is not this the whole which I have undertaken to prove?

And now, ſir, thoſe who determine that mr Adams' attachment to a limited monarchy, cannot poſſibly receive any additional proof or illuſtration, muſt not have read his book; for in that we are told, not only that a limited monarchy is the beſt form of republican government, but we have pointed out to us a model of perfect government, now really exiſting, and with which, as it happens, we are tolerably well acquainted.

"Poland and England," ſays mr Adams, vol. i page 70. "The hiſtory of theſe countries would eſtabliſh the general principle we contend for; the laſt eſpecially. But who can think of writing on this ſubject after De Lolme, whoſe book is the beſt defence of the political balance of three powers that ever was written?

"If the people are not equitably repreſented in the houſe of commons, this is a departure in practice from the theory. If the lords return members of the houſe of commons, this is an additional diſturbance of the balance; whether the crown and the people, in ſuch a caſe, will not ſee the neceſſity of uniting in a remedy, are queſtions beyond my pretenſions: I only contend, that the Engliſh conſtitution is, *in theory, the moſt ſtupendous fabric of human invention,* both for the adjuſtment of the balance, and the prevention of its vibrations; and that the Americans ought to be applauded inſtead of cenſured;" can any man gueſs for what? Why "for imitating it as far as they have done. Not the formation of languages, not the whole art of navigation and ſhip building, does more honor to the human underſtanding, than this ſyſtem of government. The Americans have not indeed imitated it in giving a negative, upon their legiſlature, to the executive power; in this reſpect *their balances are incomplete, very much, I confeſs, to my mortification*"

Very good!—and this is a Defence of the American Conſtitutions!!!

Mr Adams ſays of the Spartan government, vol. i. page 150, "But, as a civil and political conſtitution, taken altogether, it is *infinitely* inferior to another, *which Americans have taken for their model.* The Engliſh conſtitution is the reſult of the moſt mature deliberation on univerſal hiſtory and philoſophy."

And page 321, "It muſt be regretted, that Epaminondas did not live to diſplay his talents as a legiſlator; the world might poſſibly have been *bleſſed* with ſomething like an Engliſh conſtitution, two or three thouſand years ſooner than it was."

Vol. iii. page 257. "Theſe examples all ſhow, that the natural principles of the Engliſh conſtitution were conſtantly at work among the Roman people; that Nature herſelf, was conſtantly calling out for *two maſters* to control the ſenate; one in a king, or ſingle perſon, poſſeſſed of the executive power; and another in an equal repreſentation of the people, poſſeſſed of a negative on all the laws, and eſpecially on the diſpoſal of the public money. As theſe examples are great illuſtrations of our argument, and illuſtrious proofs of the ſuperior excellence of the American conſtitution, we will examine the ſtory of Caſſius," &c. "Here then we have more defence of American conſtitutions.

Vol. i. page 325. "The ſcience of government has received very little improvement ſince the Greeks and Romans. The neceſſity of a ſtrong and independent executive in a ſingle perſon, and of three branches in the legiſlature, inſtead of two, and of an equality among the three, are improvements made by the Engliſh, which were unknown, at leaſt, never reduced to practice by the ancients."

Vol. iii. page 341, mr Adams quotes an opinion of one Nedham, that the people have leſs means and opportunities for luxury, than monarchs, or ariſtocratic nobles. To this opinion mr Adams anſwers thus. "If the ſovereignty were exerciſed wholly by one popular aſſembly, they would then have the means and opportunities in their hands much more than either *king or nobles have in the tripartite compoſition we contend for.*"

But why ſhould I multiply cumbrous quotations to this point? If it is not now proved, that mr Adams is a cordial friend to limited monarchy in this country, and preciſely of that kind, too, which exiſts in England, then the propoſition, though true, is in its nature incapable of proof.

It has been ſaid by ſome of mr Adams' partizans, that though he is in truth a favorer of monarchy and nobility in a government, yet that it is not his plan that they ſhould be, in this country, hereditary. The abſurdity of this aſſertion would be two palpable to claim remark, if mr Adams had not himſelf been guilty on this point of a little tergiverſation; or, if his friends prefer the expreſſion, of no little confuſion—at one time he ſeems to favor elections of thoſe departments, and at another time he is clearly for the principle of inheritance. It may poſſibly be of ſome importance to remove all doubt on this head.

The ſtrongeſt expreſſions in favor of election which I recollect to have met with, is in his chapter on the Engliſh conſtitution, part of which I have already tranſcribed. He remarks that they (the Americans) "have not made their firſt magiſtrate hereditary, nor their ſenators; here they differ from the Engliſh conſtitution, and with great propriety" It muſt be recollected, that he ſays this immediately after he had expreſſed, in the moſt emphatical manner, his unconditional enthuſiaſtic admiration of a theory which conſiders it of infinite moment, that they ſhould be hereditary. What? is there great propriety in differing from a ſyſtem which does more honor to the human underſtanding, than the invention of language, of ſhip-building, and the whole art of navigation, and which is the reſult of the moſt mature deliberation on univerſal hiſtory and philoſophy?

If mr Adams thought ſo differently at one and the ſame moment of time, it is moſt wonderful; but it is by no means wonderful, that after ſpeaking with ſuch lover's warmth of a government, which he knew was in this country generally deteſted, he ſhould think it neceſſary, gently to ſtroke and pat us on the neck, leſt we ſhould take fright and grow reſtive.

But let us hear his reaſons for differing from the Britiſh conſtitution. "The agrarian (the land) in America is divided into the hands of the common people in every ſtate, in ſuch a manner that nineteen-twentieths of the property would be in the hands of the commons, let them appoint whom they would for chief magiſtrate and ſenators; the ſovereignty then, in fact, as well as morality, muſt reſide in the whole body of the people; and an hereditary king and nobility, who ſhould not govern according to the public opinion, would infallibly be inſtantly tumbled from their places. It is not only moſt prudent, then, but abſolutely neceſſary, to avoid continual violence, to give the people a legal, conſtitutional, and peaceable mode of changing theſe rulers, whenever they diſcover improper principles or diſpoſitions in them. In the preſent ſtate of manners, this may be done, not only without inconvenience, but greatly for the happineſs and proſperity of the country." So [illegible] Adams finds his way to this reſult. "In future ages, if the preſent ſtates become great nations—rich, powerful, and luxurious, as well as numerous, their own feelings and good ſenſe will dictate to them what to do ; they may make tranſitions to a nearer reſemblance of the Britiſh conſtitution, without the ſmalleſt interruption of liberty." What does all this amount to, but that ſo long as the common people are wealthy, they will prove untractable ſubjects ? The reaſoning certainly does not prove, that the hereditary ſyſtem is not beſt for this country ; but, that the people of this country are in too eaſy circumſtances, to admit of the eſtabliſhment of the beſt ſyſtem in its perfection. This is a very important ſentiment, which we may find it neceſſary to notice hereafter.

The paſſage which I have tranſcribed, if I miſtake not, is the only one in mr Adams' book, which has the appearance of preferring the plan of electing the chief magiſtrate and ſenate, to that of making them at once hereditary. Let us now examine ſome, which, though evidently penned with caution, are of a different complexion.

Vol i page 239. "Whether ſucceſſion is or is not the grand preſervation againſt corruption, the United States of America have adopted this author's (Marchmont Nedham) idea, ſo far as to make the governor and ſenate, as well as the houſe of repreſentatives, annually elective.

"It is ſtill, however, problematical, whether this ſucceſſion will be the grand preſervative againſt corruption, or the grand inlet to it. The elections of governors and ſenators are ſo guarded, that there is room to hope ; but, if we recollect the experience of paſt ages and other nations, there are grounds to fear. If corruption breaks in, a remedy muſt be provided ; and what that remedy is, is well enough known to every man who thinks.' To make them, that is, the governor and ſenate, hereditary, no doubt !

Vol. iii. page 2ˆ6. "This *hazardous* experiment [of election] they [the Americans] have tried ; and if elections are ſoberly made, it may anſwer very well ; but if parties, factions, drunkenneſs, bribes, armies, and delirium come in, *as they always have done, ſooner or later*, to embroil and decide every thing the people muſt again have recourſe to conventions, and find a remedy Neither philoſophy nor policy has yet diſcovered any other cure, than by prolonging the duration of the firſt magiſtrate and ſenators. The evil may be leſſened and poſtponed by elections, for longer periods of years, till they become for life ; and if this is not found an adequate remedy, there will remain no other but to make them hereditary. *The delicacy or dread of unpopularity, that ſhould induce any man to conceal this important truth from the full view of the people, would be a weakneſs, if not a vice.*"

So it would, if it be a truth ; but the queſtion now is, whether this paſſage is in favor of election, or inheritance. Vol. iii. page 373. "An hereditary firſt magiſtrate at once would, perhaps, be preferable to elections by legiſlative repreſentatives : it is impoſſible to ſay, until it is fairly tried, whether it would not be better than annual elections by the people ; or whether elections for more years, or for life, would not be better ſtill."

Before I quit this ſubject, I think I ought to tranſcribe one more paragraph. It is a very lengthy one, but, at the ſame time, replete with matter ſo important, as, I truſt, to juſtify my troubling the public with it.

Vol. iii. page 366. "If the original fountain of all power and government is in the people, as undoubtedly it is, the people have as clear a right to erect a ſimple monarchy, or ariſtocracy, or democracy, or an equal mixture of all three, if they judge it for their liberty, happineſs, and proſperity, as they have to erect a democracy ; and infinitely greater and better men than Mr. Nedham, and the wiſeſt nations that ever lived, have preferred ſuch mixtures, and even with ſuch ſtanding powers, as ingredients in their compoſitions. But even thoſe nations who chooſe to reſerve in their own hands the periodical choice of the firſt magiſtrate, ſenate, and aſſembly, at certain ſtated periods, have as clear a right to appoint a firſt magiſtrate for life, as for years, and for perpetuity, in his deſcendants, as for life. When I ſay for perpetuity, or for life, it is always meant to imply, that the ſame people have at all times a right to interpoſe, to depoſe for mal-adminiſtration, and to appoint anew. No appointment of king or ſenate, or any ſtanding power, can be, in the nature of things, for a longer period than *quamdiu ſe bene geſſerit*" (during good behaviour) "the whole nation being judge. An appointment for life, or perpetuity, can be no more than an appointment till further order ; but further order can only be given by the nation ; and until the nation ſhall have given the order, an eſtate for life, or in fee, is held in the office. *It muſt be a great occaſion which can induce a nation to take ſuch a ſubject into conſideration, and make a change.* Until a change is made, an hereditary limited monarchy is the repreſentative of the whole nation for the management of the executive power, as much as the houſe of repreſentatives is, as one branch of the legiſlature, and as guardian of the public purſe ; and a houſe of lords too, or a ſtanding ſenate, repreſents the nation for other purpoſes, viz. as a watch ſet upon both the repreſentatives and the executive power. The people are the fountain and original of the power of kings and lords, governors and ſenators, as well as the houſe of commo[illegible]r aſſembly of repreſentatives and if the people are ſufficiently enlightened to ſee all the dangers that ſurround them, they will always be repreſented by a diſtinct perſonage to manage the whole executive power ; a diſtinct ſenate, to be guardians of property againſt levellers for the purpoſe of plunder, to be a repoſitory of the national tradition of public maxims, cuſtoms, and manners, and to be controllers, in turn, both of kings and their miniſters on one ſide, and the repreſentatives of the people on the other, when either diſcover a diſpoſition to do wrong ; and a diſtinct houſe of repreſentatives, to be the guardians of the public purſe, and to protect the people in their turn againſt both king and nobles. A ſcience certainly comprehends all the principles in Nature which belong to the ſubject. The principles in Nature which belong to government cannot all be known, without a knowledge of the hiſtory of mankind. The Engliſh conſtitution is the only one which has conſidered and provided for all the caſes that are known to have generally, indeed to have always happened in the progreſs of every nation ; *it is therefore the only ſcientifical government.* To ſay then that ſtanding" that is hereditary "powers have been erected, as mere artificial devices of great men, to ſerve the ends of avarice, pride and ambition of a few, to the vaſſalizing the community, is to declaim and abuſe. Standing powers have been inſtituted to avoid greater evils, corruption, ſedition, war, and bloodſhed in elections ; it is the people's buſineſs, therefore, to find out ſome method of avoiding them without ſtanding powers. The Americans flatter themſelves they have hit upon it ; and no doubt they have for a time, perhaps a long one ; but this remains to be proved by experience"

I ſhall not increaſe the immeaſurable length of this letter, by commenting on this paragraph.

QUIXOTE.

From the (FREDERICKSBURG) GENIUS of LIBERTY.

Reflections in reference to the next Election of a Preſident and Congreſs of the United States.

LYCURGUS—No. I.

VIOLENT prejudices are to truth, what thick clouds are to light ; it is to be regretted that the luminary of the mind is leſs ſucceſsful in diſſolving prejudices, than that of the univerſe, in diſſipating clouds.

An obſtinate adherence to the authority of others, converts us into blind inſtruments of ſelfiſh deſigns, and becomes a motive of action ſtill more to be deprecated, than violent prejudices in favor of particular opinions ; becauſe ſelfiſh deſigns are never intended to benefit a nation, whereas particular opinions may have that tendency, though they may be violently eſpouſed.

There is undoubtedly a ſyſtem of reaſoning ſufficiently ſimple and perſpicuous, to diſcloſe to us our intereſt ; and if we can ſee our intereſt, there is no doubt of our purſuing it, in ſpite of an oppoſition ariſing from a different intereſt.

Irony is the moſt powerful mirror for reflecting rays of truth upon the mind ; whence Swift more thoroughly impreſſed upon the Iriſh nation, a correct idea of their political ſituation, by a grave admonition to eat their own children, than he could have done by a laboured argument.

But a talent for irony is yet more rare, than one for plain reaſoning. Figurative modes of expreſſion, are ſubject to rigorous laws for ſupporting the alluſion, and irony in particular requires an uncommon talent for humour. There is a propenſity in irony alſo, to degenerate into ſarcaſm, and therefore it is a dangerous figure to uſe when a nation is diſtracted by party diviſions, which have probably aſſigned to the maſs of opponents on each ſide, nearly an equal ſtock of integrity and conviction. We ſhall ſeldom reliſh it, when uſed againſt thoſe, whom we believed to be virtuous, but erroneous.

It is not more difficult to convince, than to perſuade us to acknowledge our conviction. The human mind will often rather perſevere in error, than confeſs it. An univerſal love of victory and ſuperiority begets a violent averſion againſt an acknowledgement which this ſpirit repreſents to us as humiliating.

To the want of ſome unanſwerable ſyſtem of reaſoning and to man's averſion to acknowledging his errors, it is owing that the world has been ſo cheated by pious or rather impious frauds. If many honeſt men really believe, that the truths of God can be rendered more uſeful by the falſehoods of man, with what eaſe may they be ſeduced into an opinion, that deſpotiſm, the eſſence of vice is the remedy of the viciouſneſs of human nature.

Socrates was put to death, for having exploded the heathen polytheiſm, and contending for the unity of God—and for prefering an appointment of magiſtrates by election, to an appointment by lot. This event teaches us, that men are capable of ſurmounting the moſt riveted prejudices by reaſon ; as did Socrates ; that the majority of an enlightened nation, may imbibe the moſt ridiculous opinions, and may be led by them to perpetrate the crime, of puniſhing thoſe who diſſented from theſe opinions—as did the Athenians. And that truth will finally break the fetters put upon her by man ; for poſterity has condemned the folly and cruelty of the Athenians, and acknowledged the correctneſs of the two opinions for which Socrates ſuffered impriſonment and death.

It teaches us the danger to which our happineſs, our reputation, and our virtue are expoſed by violent prejudices. Except for theirs, the Athenians might have corrected the defective practice of appointments by lot, and thereby have much longer preſerved their liberty ; they might have eſcaped the diſcredit of rejecting the belief of a Deity one and eternal, for the abſurdities with which theogony teems ; and they might have avoided the guilt of puniſhing an innocent man.

The preſent age would be infinitely leſs excuſable for a perſeverance in errors, with detection before their eyes in the experience of paſt times, than was an æra of unleſſoned experiment ; and therefore truth now inliſts more diſciples, both by a greater hope of victory, and alſo from a leſs fear of martyrdom.

The party in America, whoſe political opinions are erroneous, will derive but little conſolation under the miſery into which error plunges us, from the reflection that they have gained a victory. And yet nothing is more difficult than to convince party ſpirit of this truth, altho' none is more obvious. If it was believed, thoſe who reaſon with mildneſs, would be heard with impartiality and thus parties might be able to anticipate the conſequences of ſucceſs, which they would frequently diſcover to be more calamitous to themſelves, than thoſe of a defeat. Men driven forward by the ardor of paſſion, have baniſhed the only guide who could conduct them to ſafety.

That parties exiſt among us violently animated, is allowed—That they diſturb the public tranquility and happineſs, is admitted—And that they threaten us with ſome diſaſtrous event, is apprehended. The deſign of theſe papers, is to ſearch for their cure. Perſpicuity and moderation will be objects of the author's endeavours.

The attempt was ſuggeſted by an idea that ſociety admitted but of two ſtates : union and diviſion. That the firſt could only be an effect of moderate government or of deſpotiſm, and the other, of a mixture compoſed of both. That as this mixture would ever generate party, its fluctuations would attach to a ſtate of diviſion, a conſtant tendency towards one of its cures. And that the people being abſolutely limited to an alternative, whilſt ſeeking out a remedy for political diviſion, riſqued their liberty and happineſs upon making a judicious election.

A hope of ſucceſs was awakened by the reflection, that as political parties, blindly devoted to leaders, were like ſoldiers, who butcher each other, to obtain for their generals renown, and a place ; for themſelves, a *ſhattered conſtitution* and an hoſpital ; it was poſſible that every one would at length ſee, that which every one knows. For who is ſo ignorant as not to know, that ſuch parties are the tools of deſigning men, for whom they gain a victory, and by whom they are invariably involved in the fate of the conquered.

Reader, you will perceive that this preface is intended to procure fair dealing for your judgment, by freeing it from a ſubjection to violent prejudices ; to party rage, or to the authority of individuals. Admitting its ſentiments to be correct, you will uſe me unjuſtly, if you do not decide upon the merit of the ſucceeding numbers under their influence.

In theſe it will be conſidered,

1. What ſpecies of government is beſt for America.
2. Whether governments may be modified by the opinions of thoſe who poſſeſs the chief authority.
3. Whether the government of the United States has ſuffered any ſuch modification.
4. Whether ſuch modifications may lead to other changes.
5. Whether ſuch changes are likely to be effected, without convulſions, more calamitous than the evils they pretended to remedy.
6. What ſpecies of national repoſe is preferable.
7. What characters are likely to procure it.

LYCURGUS.

From the AMERICAN CITIZEN.

PUBLIC SPECULATION ; OR, *JONATHAN DAYTON's LETTERS* CONCLUDED.

(No. XIV.)

Philadelphia, April 19, 1796.

DEAR SIR,

I have received yours of the 11th. There were many reaſons which induced a wiſh that you would become equally concerned with Mr. Lawrence and myſelf, in the houſe about to be formed and eſtabliſhed in New-York—it was therefore with pleaſure I read your determination. In anſwer to your enquiries reſpecting the Engliſh treaty, I aſſure you that I entertain an opinion different from the leaders of both parties—they think a majority will refuſe appropriations ; I do not think ſo, altho it is highly probable that ſuch will be the firſt vote and deciſion. As in military ſo in political conteſts, an unſteadineſs or wavering in the ranks on one ſide always augurs an unfavorable iſſue to the party where it is perceived, & rarely fails to produce flight, diſmay and defeat.—Such ſymptoms are perceptible in the phalanx of the [illegible] *of appropriations, and I own I ſhall be egregiouſly miſtaken if (when it becomes a queſtion of net vote) a ſufficient number do not tread back their ground to occaſion a reſult very different from that which preſent appearances indicate. They calculate upon the number you mention, viz 57, and ſay that they are certain and cannot diminiſhed, but will probably be encreaſed, this would, on account of abſentees, make a majority of 15, too large a number to be eaſily operated upon ; but this is no common caſe. The ſection in the land office bill which provided for the admiſſion of military warrants in a certain proportion in payments, was upon my ſuggeſting, that it would be more favorable and acceptable to the army, to have a tract equal to the Wabaſh tract appropriated for military rights near the Sciota, ſtruck out. There did not appear to be a ſingle member oppoſed to give ſuch a tract in lieu of the other plan and the bill for locating military warrants will be ſo amended The diſadvantages of the original plan were, that warrants could only be introduced in proportion as the land ſold, for two dollars and upwards, and it could not be expected, that in this way more than one thouſand warrants would be abſorbed in any one year ; as 600,000 acres was the largeſt quantity, calculated to be ſold annually at thoſe prices, and the ſixth part thereof would require 1000 warrants or 100,000 acres. On the other plan the whole number which any man poſſeſſes may be located and realized in a twelve month, and that on lands good and well ſituated. The proſpect of their riſing in value is, in my opinion fairer than it ever was, and I have, ſince the ſale made by you, purchaſed nearly 100 for caſh, 200 on a years credit with legal intereſt, and expect to get 2 or 300 more. What is their price with you, on a years credit, with or without legal intereſt ? Can any and what number be had upon a ſudden demand & occaſion. The contents of this letter are of ſuch a nature as render it improper to be ſeen by any except yourſelf. Burn it therefore when you have peruſed it, and beleive me*

Sincerely yours.

(No. XV.)

Philadelphia, April 19, 1796.

DEAR SIR,

I have received yours of yeſterday. The alarm which you mention to prevail in the city of N. York, will be productive of good rather than evil—Although I am far from believing that the preſent ſtate of things warrants it. The ſhock which private credit is receiving and the fall of produce, as well as the ſtagnation of commerce, even though it be temporary, are ſerious evils. Cannot the friends of Livingſton, Haven, Hathorn, Van Cortlant, and Baily be induced to remonſtrate ſeriouſly with them, againſt their oppoſition to making the proper proviſions for carrying the treaty into effect Requeſt Mr. Chiles to make the attempt, he or his friends muſt know who have the greateſt influence with thoſe gentlemen, and they will, I am ſure, reſpect much more the advice of their friends and ſupporters, immediately addreſſed to them perſonally, than that of a petition directed to the houſe of repreſentatives. But I do not mean to diſcourage the latter mode of declaring your ſentiments; but I recommend the ſending perſons, even into the diſtricts of the members I have mentioned, in order to engage influential men to be active. There will be time to do this, for the diſcuſſions will probably be very lengthy—or if they are not, the firſt vote will not be ſo concluſive but that we may change, whenever a few will come over from the firſt majority. That majority is diminiſhing—three from Maryland and one from Jerſey who voted for Livingſton's reſolution will now vote for carrying the treaty into effect ; two New-York members, and two or three are wavering but are inclined to the Virginia ſide, if the ſtir that is making does not ſhake their nerves. Tell Mr. Childs they muſt be active, and appoint reſpectable committees to correſpond in all directions, excepting ſouth of the Potowmack. Keep up, for a time, the ſpirit that is now fermenting and all will be yet well. My opinion is, that your arrangements and eſtabliſhment in New-York ſhould go forward, for I cannot perſuade myſelf that a majority will perſiſt in their oppoſition or if they do, the conſequence will be ſo important as are apprehended. This is intended for you and Mr Childs only as I would not ſay any thing which would tend to relax the laudable exertions which are about to be made. The purchaſes you hint at may, I believe, be made advantageouſly, if you can hit upon the price when it is at its loweſt. Should you be very much preſſed for money, I can accomodate you here for a number of days, and until you are more in caſh, with the 750 dollars.

Yours with eſteem,

JONA. DAYTON,

(No. XVI.)

Philadelphia, May 13, 1796.

DEAR SIR,

Yours of yeſterday is received. The 3000 dollars which I aſked to be remitted from Mr. Denning before the adjournments will not probably be wanted before the 24th or 25th as our ſeſſion will neceſſarily be prolonged a few days beyond the time contemplated, I will join with you in the purchaſe of the 462 w. and am willing that Mr. Lawrence ſhould be concerned alſo, if he wiſhes it. Enquire when you go to the city next week, whether any other conſiderable quantity may be had, and on what terms and give me immediate information & at the ſame time, where you will be on each day next week, whether in E. Town or N. York. I have ſometimes thought it might be adviſeable to form a company to purchaſe all the floating w. and afterwards locate them ; but ſome inconvenience would attend ſuch a partnerſhip which deters me from it. Who are theſe in the city that are purchaſing w—with an intention to hold and locate them. I will write by to morrows mail and ſend you the laſt report of the land office committee.

Yours, JONA. DAYTON.

P. S. Deliver the encloſed Regiſter to Mr. Lawrence who will probably be at home on Sunday.

F. Childs, Eſq.

☞ The foregoing letters will at leaſt ſhow, that implicit confidence ought not to be attached to men high in office and placed as centinels to guard the liberties of the people, they will ſhow that the public agents are capable of a breach of the truſt repoſed in them.

Since copying the above bill of complaint, the anſwers and letters thereunto annexed, we are informed that Mr. Dayton has paid coſts and withdrawn the ſuit, thereby acknowledging the juſtice of the anſwers of Mr. Maſton and Mr. Childs and the juſtice of his own complaint.

From the Baltimore American.

THE Spouting held at Elk Ridge meeting ground, on Saturday, was numerouſly attended——Among the moſt diſtinguiſhed characters on the republican ſide, were Col. J. F. Mercer, Judge Duval and J. Johnſon ; but the ariſtocrats muſtered all their force ; there were S. Chaſe, J. T Chaſe, Harper and Key. About 12 o'clock Col. Mercer opened the buſineſs of the meeting, in a ſtrain of dignified and manly eloquence. He commenced by clearing his character from an illiberal imputation of once having aſſerted that this continent was too large, and its population too numerous to be governed by one government, and that it ought to be divided into two governments, making the river Potomack the boundary of each.

This charge was a low electioneering trick, brought forward by ſomething named Weems who calls himſelf a candidate, and who is himſelf the only evidence in ſupport of the charge. Col. M. denied the aſſertions and proved to the ſatisfaction of every one, that no principle of intereſt or ambiti[illegible] could poſſibly allow him to entertain any wiſh to the effect ſpecified.

Col. M. then noticed a handbill, which had been written and circulated by P. Key, eſq. againſt placing confidence, or "liſtening to Virginia democrats." This handbill was replete with that whine and cant about religion, and atheiſm, which generally characteriſe the productions of the "workers of darkneſs." His defence of the religious & moral opinions of Mr Jefferſon, was conſpicuous for every thing that conſtitutes brilliant, ſublime and nervous eloquence ; he exploded all the baſe allegations which had been bro't before the public relative to Mr Jefferſon's religion. Col. M. proceeded to an able defence of the principles of the federal conſtitution, which he averred to be ſtrictly democratic in the limited acceptation of the word. The handbill, in whoſe author he recognized his worthy and able opponent, (Mr Key) to whoſe eloquence he had frequently liſtened with admiration, and often with up raiſed hands, was about to join his fellow citizens in applauſe had not the tranſaction at the plains of Brandywine, ſtarted on his recollection, where the gallant White fell by his ſide, by a ball directed by the very enemy in whoſe ſervice Mr Key was then an officer ! Yes, he could have yielded that homage, due to talents and eloquence, had they not been diſplayed by one who was a Britiſh officer while we were ſtruggling for liberty, againſt that nation, bent on our deſtruction, and from whom we had experienced nothing but the moſt ſhocking oppreſſion. As a man, his private virtues were an ornament to ſociety ; but as a politician, col. M. could receive him only as the indulgent father received the prodigal ſon : "*Father I have ſinned againſt heaven, and in thy ſight !*" This contrition might be ſufficient to allow him to enjoy the privileges of citizenſhip ; but "to make him as one of the *hired ſervants*" of the people, never could be ſafe, until his old principles were fully eradicated. [*Here with great pathos, Col M read the parable of the prodigal ſon, and duly emphaſised ſuch paſſages as applied to Mr. K.*]

There, ſaid col. M. we ſaw the *rebellious* prodigal received with every demonſtration of joy, the fatted calf was killed ; the banquet ſpread, and muſic and dancing called in to encreaſe the diſplay of feſtivity. When the elder brother came home, when he ſaw the rapturous admiration with which the rebellious brother was received, he remonſtrated with the father ; he had been ſteady to promote the parent's intereſt ; his fields had become fertile under his induſtry ; his nervous arm had wielded the ſickle that prepared the rich harveſt for the barn ; he had never cauſed the indulgent mother a pang : never diſturbed her pillow by an anxiety for the effects of his imprudence, or a bluſh for his ingratitude. What means theſe exultations ? ſaid he, have I not been faithful to thy intereſt ? yet thou never gaveſt to me a kid, with which I might make merry with my friends ! Son, rejoined the father all that I have is thine ; all the earthly honors in my power to beſtow, ſhall be laid out on thee ; thou ſhalt inherit my lands and my ſtocks, yet paternal affection directs that I ſhould receive thy brother with hoſpitality, although he has attempted to injure my reſpectability, and brought diſgrace on my houſhold !

Thus, though our hoſpitable doors are thrown open to thoſe who have warred againſt our liberties ; though we allow them the full enjoyment of all the rights and advantages of citizens ; yet let us beſtow the NOBS at command, on thoſe of our ſteady friends, who having embarked their blood and fortunes in the defence of our liberties, in the times that tried men's ſouls, will not deſert thoſe liberties, eſtabliſhed by ſuch great efforts

We are told by the friends of Mr. Adams, Mr. Key who aſſerts it that gen. Waſhington approved of all the meaſures of Mr. Adams; yes! the ſacred ſhade of that venerable hero, is now conjured from the ſilent tomb, to ſanction the meaſures of thoſe who have aimed at the ſubverſion of your liberties. My fellow citizens, let us be guided by facts; let truths, poſitive and incontrovertible, be the only auxiliary which we call in on an occaſion ſo momentous. All the meaſures of Mr. Adams have not met an approval from the voice of that great man, who lived and died a republican, nor from the voice of God! A majority of the American people at this moment diſprove his conduct, and have always held it as an incontrovertible truth, that the voice of the people is the voice of God! Let us on this ſubject advert to the words of Waſhington; here my fellow citizens, are his own words, his laſt will written in the moments of calmneſs and reſignation, when his mind was releaſed from the conſiderations of this world; where he knew no perſon would read thoſe ſentiments until after his mortal parts ſhould be laid on the cold manſions of the dead; (Here col. M. read that part of Waſhington's will, where he returns to Lord Buchan the box, which was ſent him, to bequeath to the *next greateſt man*, who, in his opinion, might ſurvive him; but returned it to the *original donor*.) Is not this circumſtance alone, a proof, my fellow citizens, that Mr. W. *did not approve* of Mr. Adams's conduct. What more decided one do we require?

(To prove, that as a genuine republican, Waſhington could not approve of Mr. Adams's principles, Colonel M. proceeded to examine the writings of the letter, in his book entitled "The Defence, &c." He read ſeveral paſſages in volume 3. page 296, 366, 437, and contraſted opinions therein contained with thoſe of Waſhington, and with the ſentiments of true republicaniſm; he noticed the eſtabliſhment of the preſſes of Fenno and porcupine; and the meaſures which had been taken to array them and other preſſes againſt the perſonal character of Mr. Jefferſon. He then again reverted to the charges of irreligion, &c which thoſe preſſes had endeavoured to ſupport, and took occaſion to quote the "*Notes on Virginia*," and the toleration law of that ſtate, of which Mr. J. was the author. He then proceeded to make a general ſummary of the ſentiments, proceedings of both candidates in public and private life, and concluded in the moſt maſterly and ſublime ſtrains of eloquence, that perhaps ever before ſaluted the ears of a Maryland audience.

At the concluſion Key took himſelf off; Harper looked as if he deſpaired of ever getting a place; J. Chaſe kept his ſeat in his carriage; but S. Chaſe, red as a turkey cock, mounted the roſtrum. It is needleſs for me here to mention his reply; whoever has heard him ſpeak, on a ſimilar occaſion, may judge of his ſentiments there; whoever has read the extraordinary opinions which he has recently advanced on the bench would find but a reiteration of the ſame innovations here. In fine, he ſpoke for his penſion, and ſpoke like a penſioner!

The above notices are written only from a *few* ſhort notes, which I had an opportunity of taking while crouded continually, and frequently joſtled by the ariſtocrats, who ſickened at the idea of ſuch divine ſentiments as Col. Mercer's ſurviving the limits of the ground on which they were uttered. In many inſtances no doubt I am erroneous, but under ſuch circumſtances I hope theſe errors will be readily excuſed. Col. Mercer was on his feet for four hours; and although frequently interrupted by the contradictions and buffoonery of S Chaſe, continued with encreaſing energy and eloquence to ſpeak during the whole term. His were none of the untenable aſſertions of a mercenary; he ſpoke not for the ſecurity of a ſalary, but aſcending by gradual and progreſſive ſteps, to the *achme* of the ſublime and beautiful, "*He caught the priſoned ſoul and wrapt it in elyſium.*"

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.

An elegant and ingenious work has lately been publiſhed in New-York, by D. Fraſer, entitled the "Mental Flower Garden, or the entertaining and inſtructive companion for the fair ſex." This work is calculated to do good. It contains a ſelection of many moral and religious eſſays, and ſome excellent pieces of poetry. It would be highly uſeful if adopted as a ſchool book, by the maſters of female accademies, and the miſtreſſes of female boarding ſchools.

The waſhing of the gutters three times a week by the ſtreet commiſſioners, is probably the principal cauſe of the preſent extraordinary healthineſs of our city. From the cloſe conſtruction of thoſe gutters, it is impoſſible for the filth which is daily poured into them from our kitchens to ſoak into the earth, as it did in their former leſs compact form.

The frequent ablution of our gutters would be leſs neceſſary, if houſekeepers would burn all their kitchen offals, inſtead of collecting them in a barrel, and throwing them when putrid, into the ſtreets. Moſes, the leader of the Jewiſh nation, kept a body of 600,000 people in good health by nothing but a ſtrict regard to cleanlineſs. Holes were dug in every encampment to bury their filth, and the offals of their cattle, whether uſed in food or in ſacrafices, were conſtantly burnt without their camp. The neglect of theſe practices was puniſhed by deſolating plagues. Similar calamities have followed ſimilar acts of negligence in all countries. A *filthy* city may be compared to a Volcano. It always contains within its bowels, the materials of its own deſtruction.

Extracted from the French.

Extracts of a letter dated, Paris 28 Ventoſe (19 March) from a member of the French Council of ſtate, to a gentlman in this city.

The American Commiſſioners have been received in the moſt kind manner.—Buonaparte had cauſed an eulogium on Waſhington to be delivered at the invalids (now the temple of Mars)—I dined on the 21ſt inſt. at Talleyrand's with the three commiſſioners and all the foreign miniſters. The conferences commenced on the day following, the 22d.—The three commiſſioners named on the part of France—are Joſeph Buonaparte, brother to the Firſt Conſul, Roederer and Fleurell, the latter counſellors of ſtate.

I was, on the day before yeſterday, ſent to the legiſlative body, in order to ſpeak in ſupport of a law, which was adopted. It enacts that all prizes, both thoſe depending now, and ſuch as might hereafter take place, ſhall be tried agreeably to a mode to be adopted by government, which is about to create a council of prizes, the proceedings whereof are to be eſtabliſhed by a regulation—I am now preparing to report one. By this means, the neutrals will no longer be expoſed to the dangers of a kind of privateering which was nothing ſhort of cloaked piracy. I hope that this meaſure, and our adopting again the rule of 1778, agreeably to which no condemnation can take place unleſs three fourths of the cargo are enemy's property, and which has been revived by a law of the 21ſt of Frimaire, will reſtore harmony between France and America.

FOR SALE,

A Plantation & Tract of Land,

LYING in the Cove of the Horſe-ſhoe mountain, and head of Davis's creek (a branch of Rock Fiſh) in Amherſt county, containing 855 acres (more or leſs) a large proportion of which is of the richeſt quality, and productive in tobacco, wheat, corn and hemp. There is a tolerable dwelling houſe and other convenient buildings both for planter and farmer (tho' ſome of them out of repair)—The plantation is in good order for cropping, and freſh cleared land ſufficient to work 7 or 8 hands to advantage—There are orchards of moſt kinds of domeſtic fruit, which ſeldom fail bearing; beſides a great variety of widings which the woodland produces ſpontaneouſly (of great advantage to ſtocks.) This land alſo abounds with fine timber and excellent water—but as it is preſumed the purchaſer will certainly view before he buys it, a further deſcription is unneceſſary.—The terms will be moderate and may be known by application to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

James Hopkins

Auguſt 2, 1800 w t

AGREEABLE to the laſt will and teſtament of William Depreſt, deceaſed, will be offered for ſale at public auction on the premiſes, the 1ſt day of September next,

A well improved LOT,

in the city of Richmond, deſcribed in the plan of the ſaid city by the number 25, adjoining the tenement at preſent in the occupation of mr Henry Shore. The terms of ſale will be one half caſh, the other half twelve months credit.

Miles Selden, *ex'r.*
Lucy Young, *ex'tx.*

Auguſt 1ſt, 1800.

DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS.

A few pieces firſt quality No. 2 to 7

Juſt received for ſale, by

S. & S. Myers,

Next door below the Eagle-Tavern.

THEY HAVE ALSO,

Bar-Iron,
Sugar,
French & Spaniſh Brandy, &
Lisbon Wine.

(T6w) Auguſt 4, 1800.

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, about the 1ſt of June laſt a very black negro man, named BEN: He is about 5 feet ten or eleven inches high, between 25 and 30 years old, large ankles, which to a perſon unacquainted with him would appear to be ſwelled; he has ſeveral ſcars about his neck and jaws, and a knot upon the back part of his neck about the ſize of a man's thumb, not unlike a horn. He was formerly the property of Armiſtead Ruſſell of New-Kent county, and has a wife belonging to col. William Mayo near Richmond, about which place it is probable he is now lurking, having been ſeen there on Saturday laſt; had on & took with him a variety of wearing apparel, and is remarkable for always appearing well dreſſed. The above reward will be given to any perſon that will take up ſaid fellow and commit him to the jail in Richmond.

Sherwood Kidd.

Buckingham, July 14, 1800. 3tw

THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND:

Friday, Auguſt 8, 1800.

Statement of the Poll for a Member of Congreſs for this diſtrict.

	Tazewell.	*Mayo*	*Majo*
Henrico and City of Richmond.	203	146	57
Hanover,	188	116	72
Charles City,	116	42	74
James City,	115	30	85
New Kent,	156	94	62
	778	428	350
	428		
Total Majority	350		

FOR THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

The following tranſaction well deſerves public notice. Between ten and twelve weeks ago, William Dunlap, of Newcaſtle county, in the ſtate of Delaware, wanted to ſell a negro woman, who was pregnant, and who had about ſix years of her time to ſerve. She was bought by one William Reynolds, who carried her to the houſe of one William Wright, a houſe where black people are often confined, when there is a deſign of carrying them out of that ſtate. This houſe ſtands within two miles of the line between Delaware and Maryland. After having twice made her eſcape from theſe villains, the woman, with many circumſtances of violence and barbarity, was finally carried out of the ſtate of Delaware in the dead of night, along with another black woman, who had been bought, and was now hurried off in the ſame clandeſtine manner. They were both ſold, at the line, to one William Carter, who is well known in this city by that name, but who paſſes in the ſtate of Delaware by the name of William Lynch. The ſecond of theſe two women had ten years to ſerve. The deſign was to bring them to the ſtate of Virginia. Their time had been bought for an hundred and ſixty dollars; and if they had been ſold for life, in this ſtate, they would probably have brought ſix hundred dollars. Such was the propoſed ſpeculation of the ingenious Mr. William Lynch Carter. The women were kept in irons all night, & ſet looſe every morning. They were firſt brought to Rockhall, upon the Suſquehannah, and from thence to Annapolis, and then to Richmond.

Upon their arrival in this city, the priſoners were ſold by Carter to Mr Fulcher, a butcher, who immediately enquired of the elder of the two, in what manner Carter had got them. On hearing the above particulars, Mr Fulcher declared that he would have nothing more to do with them. On this Carter carried them to Rephael's tavern, declaring that if they told any more tales, he would cut them to pieces; but that if they would *look pert* when any body came to buy them he would give each of them—*a dollar!*

Carter having left the women at Mr Raphael's, went in queſt of another purchaſer. In the mean time, ſome people at the tavern perſuaded the women to apply to a magiſtrate. They found out Mr John Foſter: at the ſame inſtant that they met him, Carter chanced to come up. He was unable to give a ſatisfactory account of his title to them; and they were committed to priſon, till an explanation could be obtained. Letters were wrote up to the ſtate of Delaware; and the anſwer proved that the ſtory told by the women was true to the laſt tittle.

Carter, finding how matters were likely to go, diſappeared. The women are now lodged in Mr Roſe's houſe, and it is expected that they will ſoon be declared entirely free.

About the ſame time, that the above women were kidnapped, a free black man of the name of Cato, who was working at the above William Wright's in Delaware ſtate, was ſeized by the above banditti. He was conveyed to Richmond, and ſold at Mr Raphael's to a perſon in Peterſburg for thirty-three barrels of flour. We underſtand that the man has ſince been in Richmond, in the ſervice of his new maſter; and that Mr. Foſter, whoſe activity and humanity have been conſpicuous in the caſe of the women, is making ſome enquiries about him.

If it is criminal to ſteal a horſe, how much greater is the villainy of ſtealing a fellow creature, of ſtealing a woman, and a woman in a ſtate of pregnancy! It muſt be an object of regret, if ſuch miſcreants cannot be brought to the gallows. We have already a long and black enough ſcore to anſwer for on account of Africa. Let us not wantonly make it longer.

Richmond Jail, Auguſt 7, 1800.

☞ *The Wilmington Mirror is requested to reprint this article.*

Whenever the government of a republican country has produced by its meaſures injurious effects, and the people begin to realize the injury, they muſt and will reſort to the only ſubſtantial cure for ſuch evils, the right and frequency of election. The United States are, at this moment exactly in this condition. They have felt the effects of federal meaſures, and juſt reſentment has been the conſequence—They have ſeen the frequent attempts of individuals to introduce and eſtabliſh laws of an odious and deteſtable character, and republican energy has been excited to cruſh to atmos theſe iniquitous arrangements, and guard the public welfare.—There is not upon record, a ſingle inſtance of equal zeal and activity [illegible] frage, and the remedy of evils as is now exhibited in the United States. The public opinion is alive to their moſt important intereſts. The people have felt the evil effects of the paſt adminiſtration, and they ſee with great clearneſs, that the inſtrument by which the executive power of the federal government is managed muſt be different, or ruin is the inevitable conſequence. The ſtate of Delaware, though ſmall, is at this moment exhibiting, a zeal for the public welfare which has not ſhewn itſelf till lately the conduct of their repreſentative in Congreſs—his ſtrong attachment to ariſtocratic meaſures has no doubt reſuſcitated and brought into more vigorous action, the patriotic feelings of the citizens of Delaware.

It is thus that ſuch men as Mr. Bayard, without any good intention, become the inſtruments by which the public intereſt and ſafety are ſupported.

A *ſcribbler*, under the ſignature of "*Burleigh*," in the Connecticut Courant, printed at Hartford, has made ſeveral feint and impotent attempts to villify the firm and eſtabliſhed character of our *firſt* vice-preſident: we have patiently and without prejudice, examined the *reaſoning and evidence of reproach*, which this and many other *inſignificant eſſayiſts* have made uſe of to traduce honoured merit, and to throw a veil over the acts of vicious men, and deſtructive meaſures. It is a remarkable circumſtance, that no brilliant talents and abilities have been proſtituted to this vile object.

The traducers of Mr. Jefferſon have not had ſufficient addreſs to conceal their ignorance; they have totally failed in endeavoring to injure his fair fame; but were they to give us their real ſignatures, inſtead of anonymous ones, they would ſucceed in rendering their characters notorious, not only for being inſignificant, but wicked calumniators. As it is, the public cannot be prejudiced againſt *an old tried friend*, by Britiſh hirelings or apoſtate traitors.

Mr. Jefferſon's friends are no way unwilling to compare his conduct, as a ſtateſman and a patriot, with that of Mr. Adams. They are ready to admit, that he has never earned the praiſe of the tories or the Britiſh, nor has he exhibited any predelection for it. He never was found hardy enough to defend the Britiſh conſtitution, or to hold forth that heap of abſurdity and ſource of oppreſſion, as "the moſt ſtupendous fabric of human invention."

Bal. American.

Change of political opinion is often effected by cauſes which ought not to influence or direct the judgment of man. In the commencement of the American Revolution, the impreſſion reſulting from ſuffering, the experience which the American people had of numerous misfortunes, their ardent love of liberty, and their apprehenſions concerning the iſſue of the conteſt with Britain, led them to proffer ſentiments of friendſhip to the Iriſh nation.

At that time, they were invited by Congreſs to come and partake of the bleſſings of liberty, and the bleſſings of hoſpitality which the United States were willing to beſtow upon all oppreſſed and foreign nations. It ought to have been preſumed, that America, after gaining her own liberty, would have remained faithful to the political happineſs of other nations, and continued equally anxious, to aſſiſt them in the attainment of their rights, and the eſtabliſhment of juſt government.—This expectation, however, has not been verified. The moſt implacable reſentment, has been ſhewn within a few years paſt, againſt the Iriſh people—againſt that unfortunate nation, goaded and oppreſſed by the tyranny of Britain—againſt the hope or poſſibility of renovating ſociety in that quarter of the world. Whence this ſentiment of malignity againſt this nation? Are the people of the United States ſo ſelfiſh and ſo inſenſible, ſo loſt to the conſiderations of univerſal emancipation, as to be incapable of feeling for the miſeries of that diſtracted country? Expreſſions of vengance are poured out againſt the inſurgents of Ireland, as if the misfortunes of that nation, were juſtly to be attributed to that righteous ſpirit by which it has attempted its liberty.

Ireland has ſuffered the moſt dreadful calamities, but theſe calamities had their ſource and origin in London. The Iriſh nation has been robbed and pillaged—it has been ſtripped of all its ſubſtance, to feed and cloathe the deſtructive armies of the Britiſh king, whoſe ſavage operations are continually troubling the four quarters of the globe.

Ireland ought to be free and independent; and free and independent ſhe will be: this event muſt one day arrive, and probably a great length of time will not elapſe before England will feel its effects. The maritime force of that corrupt monarchy will then be eſſentially diminiſhed. They will not be able either to feed or man their fleets, and the progreſs of republicaniſm continually advancing upon the continent of Europe, will carry its powerful effects into the very heart of England, and by its energy, proſtrate before the majeſty of the people, the corrupt and tyrannical government of that country.

Am. Citizen.

COMMUNICATION.

SHIP JUNO—It is ſpuprifing, that the releaſe of the Juno, ſhould be introduced in the American papers as "pleaſing intelligence." The capture of this ſhip was ſuch a glaring violation of our commerce, that it was impoſſible the ſhip ſhould be condemned: but the detention of the veſſel, and expenſes attending the buſineſs, ought rather to be conſidered as impoſing on the merchants of the United States. What ſatiſfaction have the owners for paying upwards of one thouſand dollars? The delay of the [illegible] receive additional [illegible] that the releaſe of veſſels, unjuſtly taken are filled "pleaſing intelligence;" and it will hereafter encourage them to capture them, knowing, that if they are not condemned, (even ſhould there be no cauſe for it) the ſycophant printers in America will overlook the impoſition of detention and expenſe, and compliment the deteſtable conduct with the appellation of "pleaſing intelligence." While theſe printers are ſo open mouthed on the conduct of the French, it is requeſted they would be more decent in their obſervations on the Engliſh.

Boſton Chron.

Monday, Auguſt 12, Amelia county.

The SEMINARY of LEARNING,

Announced in this paper to have been eſtabliſhed in Amelia, is now in activity and ready to receive Students. For particulars apply to Meriwether Jones, editor of the Richmond Examiner.

STOLEN,

FROM Francis Lockett, ſen'r. on Sunday night the thirteenth of this inſt, a yellow bay HORSE, ſeven years old laſt ſpring, about four feet eight or nine inches high, with a ſtar in his forehead and a wort on his left ear near where the brow band of the bridle goes. Any perſon that will bring the ſaid horſe to me or give ſuch information that I get him again ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS reward.

William Lockett.

Cheſterfield county, July 18 1800. 3t

Wanted,

IN a private family in the country, a *TUTOR*, who can teach reading, writing and arithmetic. Alſo, an OVERSEER, for the enſuing year, who is acquainted with the farming buſineſs. Applicants in either capacity muſt come well recommended. Enquire of the printer.

tf *Auguſt 2, 1800.*

Doctor Trent,

HAVING declined, for the preſent, his viſit to Europe, begs leave to offer his Medical and Chirurgical ſervices to the inhabitants of Richmond and the neighbouring counties.

He reſides in the houſe, formerly occupied by his Preceptor, the late Doctor A. Leiper, where all applications will meet with the ſtricteſt attention.

Richmond, Auguſt 6, 1800.

Small-Pox.

THE FALL INOCULATION

WILL commence on the 15th of September, at my Hoſpital in the county of Buckingham; the natural advantages attending its ſituation are all that can be deſired, being high and airy, and ſupplied with ſeven excellent ſprings; the houſes are large and lofty, with neceſſary windows, and good plank floors; one of the buildings is ſituated ſeveral hundred yards from the reſt, containing four ſixteen feet rooms, calculated for ladies; and as Mrs. Holland will reſide there during the time, it is expected that their accommodation will be unexceptionable.——It is about 20 miles diſtant from the Courthouſes of Buckingham, Prince Edward, Charlotte and Campbell, about 6 miles from capt. Flood's tavern, and about the ſame from capt. Kelſo's ſtore.——Prices of Inoculation a Guinea for Whites, and Fifteen Shillings for Blacks.

JAMES WALKER.

P. S. There will be a Steward, who will furniſh thoſe who are not deſirous of finding themſelves in diet, at two dollars per week, or ſeven dollars during the time; alſo, lodging to thoſe who live at a diſtance.

N. B. There will be freſh matter, to prevent any diſappointment. Patients will be received until the laſt of October.

J. W.

FOR SALE.

On Friday the 1ſt of Auguſt next, will be offered at the Eagle Tavern at 12 o clock,

A VALUABLE MANUFACTURING MILL,

Situated on the James River Canal,

One mile from Richmond and lately occupied by Thomas and Ebenezer Maule; together with the land, houſes, and other improvements thereunto belonging. Alſo, a

Warehouſe & Lot

of Ground, oppoſite the bridge over the canal leading to Major Pryor's. This property being conveyed to the ſubſcribers by the late firm of Thomas and Ebenezer Maule, for the benefit of their creditors, will be ſold without Reſerve. Four thouſand dollars of the Purchaſe money will be required to be paid by the purchaſer, the remainder in five annual payments.

D. LADD,
CORNELIUS BUCK, } *Truſtees.*
WM. WISEHAM,

June 30th, 1800. (tdſ.)

N. B. The above is POSTPONED, *until* FRIDAY *the* FIFTEENTH INSTANT.

DOCT. RUSSELLS

HISTORY OF *MODERN EUROPE.*

Subſcriptions to this invaluable work, will be received at Prichard's Book-Store, and at S. Pleaſants' Printing-Office, Richmond, till further notice.

June 6, 1800. (w3m)

Domeſtic Medicines.

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, AND CONSUMPTIONS.

DR. CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS

IS a Medicine unequalled by any other in the world—Since firſt diſcovered by Dr. Church, it has reſtored to Health many Thouſands of the moſt Emaciated Objects, both Aſthmatic and Conſumptive that were ever known to exiſt, in Europe, America and the Weſt Indies, and often when every other Medicine had been uſed without effect, and the moſt eminent of the Faculty conſulted in vain. It is a Sovereign, Speedy, and Effectual Remedy in

Head-Aches,
Catarrhs,
Shortneſs of breath,
Ticklings in the throat,
Tightneſs of the cheſt,
Hooping Cough,
Sore Throats,
Wheezings,
Congealed Phlegm,
Spitting of Blood,
Soreneſs of the Breaſt and Stomach, &c. &c.

ASTHMAS & CONSUMPTIONS, and all Diſorders of the Breaſts and Lungs. Further proof of its efficacy, with a liſt of upwards of One Thouſand Atteſted Caſes of Cure, may be ſeen at the place of Sale.

The only Medicine in the World, that Cures the moſt Inveterate ITCH in four hours.

The Genuine Patent Scotch Ointment,

For Pleaſantneſs, Safety, Expedition, Eaſe and Certainty, is infinitely ſuperior to any other Medicine for the cure of the Itch. It is ſo certain in its operation, that it has never failed in any one inſtance whatever, of effectually curing that diſagreeable diſorder in four hours, by one application only, though applied to many thouſands in England, Scotland and Ireland. It does not contain the leaſt particle of Mercury, ſee the Affidavit, but may be applied with the greateſt ſafety on the moſt delicate Lady during her pregnancy; or the tendereſt Infant.

The Proprietor is ſo certain of its infallibility, that he engages to return the money to any perſon on whom it does not perform a cure in four hours.

FOR Nervous Diſorders, Female Complaints, Gout in the Stomach, Melancholy, Seminal Weakneſſes, Loſs of Appetite, Bilious Diſorders, Inward Weakneſſes, Indigeſtion, Obſtinate Gleets, Juvenile Indiſcretions, and Premature Old Age, and every other ſympton of extreme debility, which are the conſequences of a diſſipated life—Exceſs of Pleaſure or Grief—Heat or Change of Climate—Immoderate Uſe of Tea, Spirituous Liquor, or any Intemperance—Bad Lyings in—Diſeaſes incident to Young Girls and Women at a certain period of life—

The Cordial Reſtorative Balſam

Is recommended as a Medicine of ſpecific and unparrelleled virtues for the immediate relief and ſpeedy and permanent cure of the above diſorders, having ſtood a trial of many ſucceſsful years, during which period many thouſands of both ſexes have been reſtored from the brink of the grave.

This Balſam is particularly adapted to weak Female Conſtitutions, as well as to phlegmatic habits in general; it acts powerfully as a nervine, not only to the weak ſtomach, but to the whole nervous ſyſtem; corrects a vitiated appetite and digeſtion in the firſt paſſages, and aſſiſts wonderfully in recovering the tone of the urinary and genital organs.—Hence its efficacy in the moſt obſtinate ſeminal gleets in men, & correſponding weakneſſes in women; and hence it will contribute more ſafely, ſurely and honourably towards conjugal happineſs, than any of thoſe irritating, diabolical compoſitions which are ſo ſhamefully adminiſtered to the unwary.

It is earneſtly recommended to thoſe ladies, who from repeated and difficult labours, are afflicted with weakneſſes and infirmities; in which caſes it is highly uſeful, ſtrengthening at the ſame time the ſtomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole conſtitution.

Thoſe, who in advanced life, feel the conſequences of youthful exceſs, or unfortunate youth, who have brought on themſelves a numerous train of evils, will by the uſe of this, find themſelves reſtored to health and ſtrength, and all the melancholy ſymptoms removed, which are the general effects of ſuch cauſes.

For whether the ſyſtem has received a ſhock, and is debilitated from imprudencies or inattention in the earlieſt part of life, or is ſinking under the advance of years, a few doſes of this Medicine will afford immediate aſſurance of returning health and ſtrength, by giving tone to the muſcular ſyſtem, and organs of digeſtion, and by renovating the whole conſtitution.

To the young it will afford laſting health, ſtrength and ſpirits, in place of laſſitude and debility; and to the aged and infirm, it will aſſuredly furniſh great relief and comfort, by gently and ſafely invigorating the ſyſtem; it will not give immortality; but if it be in the power of Medicine to gild the autumn of declining years and calmly and ſerenely protract the cloſe of life beyond its narrow ſpan, this Reſtorative is capable of effecting that grand deſideratum.

Conſtitutions relaxed, weak or decayed in men or women, are under the immediate influence of this Reſtorative.

Old coughs, ſoon relieved, and ſpeedily cured. Poverty of blood and emaciated the thin watery fluid became rich and balſamic, and the limbs be covered with fleſh, firm and healthful.

It will no doubt be acceptable to the reader, to ſee accounts of ſome of the remarkable caſes and cures which have been performed by this truly invaluable medicine, in the diſorders for which it was invented; he has therefore ſelected a few of ſuch caſes as have come within his own immediate knowledge, which are publiſhed and may be had (gratis) at any of the places where the Medicine is ſold.

FOR THE CURE OF FITS.

THE PATENT ANTISPASMODIC ELIXIR

Convulſions,
Epileptic, or
Hiſteric,
Falling Fits,

Are effectually Cured by this Excellent Medicine. Its virtues are abſolutely Specific and Unparalleled. It has failed in no inſtance within the knowledge of the proprietor (when taken agreeable to the directions, and perſeverance) the moſt dreadful Fits ever known. One caſe of Cure is ſubjoined out of a conſiderable number, as proof of its Efficacy atteſted before the Lord Mayor of London.

AFFIDAVIT.

"I, James Pocock, of No 40 North Street, in the Pariſh of St. Luke's, Middleſex, do make oath, That I was grievouſly afflicted with Fits for upwards of fourteen years, and that in ſo violent a degree, as to require twelve men to hold me in them, to prevent me daſhing myſelf to pieces. They would generally faſten me five, ſix, and often ſeven hours; in conſequence of which my conſtitution became quite emaciated. I made applications to many eminent gentlemen of the faculty, who afforded me no relief whatever; till I applied to Dr. James Church, of the City Road, who preſcribed his Antiſpaſmodic Elixir for me, which I took, and which alone cured me of the moſt dreadful Fits, and reſtored me to perfect health. This deponent further maketh oath, and ſaith, that it is now two years ſince he was cured of his fits, and he has had no return of them whatever.

JAMES POCOCK.

Sworn before me at the Manſion-Houſe, this twenty-ninth day of Auguſt, 1796.

WM. CURTIS, Mayor.

DR. CHURCH'S CELEBRATED

VERMIFUGE LOZENGES

For Deſtroying Worms in Children and Grown Perſons.

They are an excellent alterative, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent; may be adminiſtered to children of all ages, and to grown perſons with the greateſt ſafety; are ſingularly efficacious for Groſs Humours, Eruptions, Sore Heads, Billious Complaints, &c. and are excellent after the Small-Pox, Meaſles and Fevers: alſo as a Phyſic in the ſpring and fall of the year.—Price 50 cents each box.

Prepared (only) and ſold by the inventor and proprietor, Dr. James Church, at his Diſpenſary, New-York, and by the general Venders of his Medicines in the United States.

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE EYES

The Celebrated Eye-Salve,

PREPARED BY DR. J. CHURCH.

For ſeveral years univerſally acknowledged as a certain and infallible cure for Inflammations, Dunnels, Dryneſs, Blights, Itchings, and Films on the Eyes, proceeding from natural weakneſs, or from accidents, ſuch as Blows, Duſt, Lime, or any thing elſe being thrown into the Eyes. It is admirable in natural weakneſs of Sight, in Defluction of Rheum, and for Ailments in the Eyes, after the Small-Pox, Meaſles, and Fevers: It is ſingularly efficacious in deſtroying of all Watery and Groſs Humours, and in Strengthening the Sight. In ſhort, there is no diſeaſe to which the Eye is ſubject, but his Salve is a Sovereign Remedy. Many hundreds have experienced its efficacy when in the greateſt danger of loſing their ſight. A conſiderable number of caſes may be ſeen at the place of ſale.

VOLATILE TINCTURE,

FOR THE TOOTH ACHE,

The moſt efficacious remedy ever diſcovered for that tormenting pain. It is an immediate and permanent relief in the moſt violent caſes; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and may with ſafety be applied to pregnant women or to children. Price 37½ cents.

To the Nervous, Weak, Debilitated, Sedentary, and Conſumptive,

IS RECOMMENDED

The celebrated Botanical Tea,

INSTEAD OF FOREIGN TEA.

This Tea is univerſally approved of in preference to Foreign Tea, as the moſt pleaſant, wholeſome, enlivening, invigorating, and powerful reſtorative ever adopted, for perſons of all ages, but particularly thoſe of the above deſcription; as it will infallibly ſtrengthen, and eventually repair a bad conſtitution.

It is taken for breakfaſt inſtead of foreign tea, and as our firſt aliment in the morning is deſigned to recruit the waſte of the body from the night's inſenſible perſpiration, it is well known, and an important fact which ought to be borne on the mind of every one, that foreign teas are inadequate to ſuch purpoſes, as all will allow; it unnerves and wears the ſubſtance of the ſolids—This ſubſtitute is profeſſionally approved as a ſalutary and nouriſhing diet, or as a morning and afternoon beverage.

The Botanical Tea

Is ſingularly efficacious in all caſes of inward weakneſs, trembling or ſhaking of the hands, loſs of appetite, (particularly in the morning) depreſſion of ſpirits, windy complaints.—It ſpeedily relieves the head and ſtomach in gouty or rheumatic caſes; and in caſes of weak digeſtion, but particularly after making too free with the conſtitution, by an immoderate uſe of wine, ſpirituous liquors, or any intemperance; it is happily ſuited to hot climates, and is adopted and approved of by ſome of the firſt families in the United States and in the Weſt Indies, for its nouriſhing and invigorating properties; and in bilious caſes, where the appetite has failed, it is a ſovereign remedy.

Prepared, (only) by Doct. James Church, New-York.

FOR THE CURE OF CORNS.

Infallible German Corn Plaiſter.

This Plaiſter (the invention of a German Phyſician, who adminiſtered it in Germany with the greateſt ſucceſs) is infallible for the Cure of Corns: It will effectually eradicate them, Root and Branch, in a ſhort time.

Prepared and ſold by Dr. Church, at his Diſpenſary, Waſhington-Street, New York. Pimples, Blotches, Tetters, Ring-Worms, Freckles, Sun Burns, Shingles and the Prickly-Heat, are effectually and ſpeedily cured, by the application of

☞ *The above* MEDICINES *are prepared, only, by Dr.* JAMES CHURCH, *at his Diſpenſary, New-York: & ſold by appointment, by* SAMUEL PLEASANTS *Jun. printer Richmond Virginia.*

June 2d, 1800.

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery.

Between
Francis Lewis, administrator, &c. of William Lewis, Plaintiff.
And
Joseph Ricardo, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel: *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome news-paper of the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy,
Teſte,
Peter Tinſley, c. c.

FOR SALE,

THE TRACT OF LAND,

WHEREON I now live, containing 152½ acres (by a former ſurvey) lying on the ſouth ſide of James river, within one and a half miles of Carterſville, on the main road leading to that reſpectable commercial town. The many advantages attendant on the ſituation of this place, as a ſtand for a Tavern, I can venture to ſay (from an experience of near thirty years) conſtitute it inferior to none as a country ſtand in this ſtate. The improvements as to buildings are in every reſpect well calculated for the purpoſe intended, there being commodious dwelling houſes, with ſuitable rooms for the accommodation of travellers, convenient ſtables, and every neceſſary out building; an extenſive apple orchard compoſed of the beſt of fruit—the plantation is in very good repair, and open ground ſufficient to work four or five hands.

There is adjoining the above tract, about 87 acres more, which I am authoriſed to ſell, and if ſuitable to a perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe, both tracts will be ſold together. There is on this land an apple orchard capable of producing from one thouſand to fifteen hundred gallons of cyder; alſo an extenſive peach orchard. About 50 acres of this land is cleared, which is in good order for cropping. The many local and public advantages attached to the above tracts, conſtitute them objects worth the attention of any perſon who wiſhes to engage in a public capacity. The terms may be known by applying to Ed: Dillon of Prince Edward, to Ed: Cunningham of Carterſville, John Gilliam near the courthouſe, or to

JAMES GILLIAM.

Cumberland, July 16th, 1800.

(w 4t ll.)

Land for Sale.

A valuable tract of LAND,

CONTAINING eight hundred and forty two acres, lying in the county of Albemarle, on Totier's creek, within three miles of the town of Warren on James river, and within two miles of Scott's Ferry on ſaid river. There is on this land a large convenient dwelling houſe, with the neceſſary out houſes, tobacco houſes, &c. an excellent mill ſeat, a ſufficiency of cleared land to work eight or ten hands to advantage, a large proportion of meadow land on the creek, and a quantity of prime tobacco land to cut. The plantation is in good repair for farming, and the ſoil generally well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.

It is preſumed that any perſon inclined to purchaſe will view the premiſes, and that a further deſcription is unneceſſary. The land will be ſhewn and the terms made known, on application to the ſubſcribers living near the premiſes.

John Lewis.
Owen Lewis, ſen.

May 19th, 1800. w4m§

At a Court of Quarterly Seſſions held for Richmond county, the 5th day of May, 1800.

Elias Edmonds, Jun. Complt.
AGAINST
John Hough, George Baxley, Richard L. Reſiman, and Ezekiel Levy, Defts.
In Chancery

THE defendants, Hough and Baxley, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this ſtate; On the motion of the complainant, by his counſel, IT IS ORDERED, that the ſaid defendants Hough and Baxley, do appear here on the firſt Monday in July next, and anſwer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in "The Virginia Argus," printed in the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of Courthouſe of this county; and that the defendants Richard L. Reſiman and Ezekiel Levy, do retain in their hands all ſum and ſums of money due and owing by them and each of them, to the ſaid Hough and Baxley or either of them, until the further order of this court.

Copy,
Teſte,
(§) B. M'CARTY c. r. c.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A Young Man,

Acquainted in this and the neighbouring counties, who can give ſecurity if required—he would undertake to collect debts, ſettle accounts, or perform any riding buſineſs. Any gentleman will be waited on, on the ſhorteſt notice, by applying to the printer hereof.

Richmond, July 24th, 1800.

Ranaway

FROM the ſubſcriber, in Powhatan county, two Negro Men, named SIMON and GABY. Simon went off the 25th of March—he is 25 years old, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, and of a yellowiſh complexion.——Gaby, the property of Miriam Pleaſants, went off the 7th of April—he is 35 years old, yellow complexion, rather round ſhouldered; his hair thin upon the top of his head, and about the height of the former.—It is probable they are in the neighbourhood of Curles or Peterſburg, and will endeavour to paſs as a part of the negroes that obtain'd their freedom under the will of John Pleaſants, deceaſed, of Henrico.—I will give FORTY DOLLARS reward to any perſon that will deliver them to me, or ſecure them in any jail ſo that I get them again.

JOHN HUNNICUT.

May 24th, 1800. [tf.]

As I intend to leave this State some time next Fall,

I NOW OFFER THE VALUABLE FARM

WINDSOR,

FOR SALE;

LYING on James River, about four miles from Richmond, containing 800 acres; it is well timbered with pine, oak, and hickory, about 200 acres of it is fine medow land, as moſt any in the ſtate, capable of producing upwards of 100 ton of hay annually for market, excluſive of a great ſufficiency to ſupport a large ſtock; about 30 acres is now in fine timothy. On this Farm is a good TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with five rooms and a commodious paſſage, 40 by 12; Kitchen, ſmoke-houſe and other houſes neceſſary for a family. There is alſo on it, a very fine barn 40 feet ſquare, the lower ſtory under-pinned with ſtone upwards of 12 feet high, which will contain upwards of 30 head of cattle, with great convenience; near this barn, is a framed houſe 24 feet ſquare, with two ſheds: there are three valuable apple orchards, a peach orchard, with a variety of other fruits equal to any in America.—The above Farm may be ſold in the whole or divided in two of 400 acres each.—One third of the purchaſe money will be required down, the other two thirds, the purchaſer ſhall have three years credit, on paying intereſt of 5 per cent.—As I preſume no perſon will purchaſe without viewing the premiſes, I have not been ſo particular in my deſcription, as this valuable ſpot admits of; and if it is not ſold before the 1ſt Sept. next at private ſale, it will be laid off in 100 acre lots, to ſuit the purchaſers, ſo as each lot to have a ſufficient quantity of timber to ſupport it. On the ſame day, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on the above farm, THIRTY TWO prime ſlaves, conſiſting of men, women and children, all the ſtock, of horſes, cattle ſheep, with the crops of corn, wheat, oats hay, a variety of houſhould furniture, and a coachee almoſt new. The above articles to be ſold for caſh only. Thoſe who have claims againſt me, are deſired to bring them in: and all thoſe who are indebted to me, to make payment, as I ſhall put every account, bond, &c. in an attorney's hand if not paid.

Daniel L. Hylton.

June 29, 1800.

Juſt Publiſhed,

And for ſale at this Printing-Office, and at the Office of the Examiner,

A

Vindication

OF THE

General Ticket Law,

PASSED BY THE

Legiſlature of Virginia,

ON THE

18th day of January, 1800.

Originally publiſhed under the ſignature of "FRANKLIN,"

By the author of HORTENSIUS, *on the liberty of the preſs.*

Land for Sale.

Four hundred Acres,

LYING on both ſides the ſouth fork of Sandy river, in Pittſylvania county, adjoining MORTON'S ſettlement; about 45 miles above Harſton's (formerly Booker's) ferry, on Staunton river; 50 miles from Lynchburg, and 25 miles from Danville on Dan river. The ſoil is confeſſedly equal if not ſuperior to any ſurvey of equal quantity of acres within an hundred miles of the place. It has been ſurveyed upwards of 43 years, being the third ſurvey made in that part of the country. It abounds with excellent timber, and yields good water, and an excellent ſummer range for cattle, &c. There is about 50 000 tobacco hills freſh cleared, and houſes ſufficient therefore. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the terms (which ſhall be reaſonable) and ſhewn the land by applying to the ſubſcriber in Halifax county. An undoubted title will be made thereto, and poſſeſſion given at any time, ſo as not to injure the finiſhing the crop now on the premiſes.

JAMES M'CRAW,

July 1[illegible], 1800 (1[illegible]N)

FOR SALE,

At Glouceſter court-houſe, on Saturday, the 23d day of Auguſt next, for ready money, between thirty and forty

LIKELY VIRGINIA BORN

SLAVES,

Belonging to the eſtate of col. Warner Lewis, deceaſed, to ſatisfy ſundry demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, by

The Executors.

July 7th, 1800 3t.

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery,

May the 17th, 1800.

Between
John and Dugald Ferguſon, Plaintiffs
And
Archibald M'Cauſland, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome news-paper of the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy,
Teſte,
Peter Tinſley, c. c.

FOR SALE,

The Pantation and Tavern,

AT preſent occupied by the ſubſcriber, on the main road leading from Richmond to Lynchburg,—diſtant 45 miles from Richmond.——Terms may be known by applying to

MOSES TREDWAY.

Powhatan, July 28, 1800.

Taken up by John T. Auſtin, in Cumberland county, near Turkey-cock branch, a pale red COW, marked with a crop and ſlit in the right ear, and a ſwallow fork and underkeel in the left. Appraiſed to fifteen dollars.

John Holman.

April 12, 1800.

Juſt Publiſhed,

A BRIEF DISSERTATION

ON THE

VENEREAL DISEASE,

Seminal Weakneſſes, Gleets, &c. &c.

INCLUDING

The Hiſtory, Cure & Prevention

OF THOSE DISEASES,

By an approved method.

By which perſons of both ſexes may cure themſelves with eaſe, certainty, ſafety and ſecrecy, at an eaſy expenſe.

BY JAMES CHURCH, M. D

Formerly Pupil to Dr. Denniſon, London Hoſpital

'*The knowlede of the diſeaſe is half its cure.*'
SWIFT

⁂ *A few copies of the above* DISSERTATION *for ſale at this office.*

For Sale at this Printing Office,

A NEW AND MUCH IMPROVED (AMERICAN) EDITION OF

FENNING'S

Univerſal Spelling Book

BAIL BONDS

May be had at S. Pleaſants' Printing-Office.